The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1799

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29. 1741.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Petersbourg, July 14. *N. S.*

THE Turkish Ambassador has had his Audiences of the Duke of Brunswick, Generalissimo of the Empire, and of the Great Duchess, to which latter he presented two Letters from the Grand Signior, one for the Emperor congratulating him on his Accession, and the other to her Imperial Highness as Re-

and he has deliver'd them the Grand Signior's ers which are very magnificent; at the same time ve the strongest Assurances of the Preservation of ace between the Two Empires. On the 11th he his first Visit to the Count d'Osterman, High Ad-miral First Minister of the Cabinet, with whom he long Conference. The Velt-Marshal de Munich e to his Estate in Livonia.

Stockholm, July 21. *N. S.* The Question *whether Sweden shall be declar'd with Russia,* has been now debated Weeks in the Dyet, and several fine Speeches have made *Pro* and *Con* in the Order of the Nobility, as warm ones by the Orders of the Clergy and ers, but they have yet come to no Resolution. time, the Peasants Order insists still upon a speedy tion for putting an End to the Dyet. M. Nolcken, was our Minister at Petersbourg, is arrived here, made a Report of the Disposition of that Court out Ways and Means to preserve the Peace with own of Sweden; and an Express is arriv'd from bourg to M. Bestuchef the Russian Minister here, has since declar'd, that the Great Duchess consented the Pretensions of the Swedes to the Arbitration Maritime Powers. Whether the Ministry has d any Answer to this Declaration we know not, very probable that no Negociation will be set on that purpose without the Concurrence of France.

Copenhagen, July 26. *N. S.* The Russian Minister has represented that the Situation of Affairs in the oblig'd his Czarish Majesty to demand Succours Allies, and that he therefore desir'd the King to orders, that what Assistance he has engag'd to fur-Treaties may be ready to be sent as soon as the requires it: His Danish Majesty has thereupon the eight Men of War and four Frigates that been some Time upon the Stocks, to be hasten'd, the same Time order'd his Minister at Stockholm are his Necessity of furnishing the Succours de-, and that he hopes the Crown of Sweden will ke Umbrage at it.

From the Camp at Bilau, July 22. *N. S.* General Fe-who continues with his Detachment at Henri-ving at the Request of the Magistrate of a neigh-g Village sent some Hussars thither to protect it the Enemy, the Hussars were inform'd as soon came, that they were only sent for thither to be d into the Hands of the Prussians; whereupon mediately seiz'd the Magistrate with his Wife mily, and a Detachment of the Enemy came ter to the Village and attack'd the Hussars, but ter made so vigorous a Defence that the Prussians, sensible their Design was discover'd, retir d. The ane has since been hang'd up at Neiss.

Berlin, July 24. *N. S.* The Term limited for the ation of an Accommodation between the Courts enna and Berlin expires to-morrow, after which pect to see the military Operations renew'd be-the two Armies in this Duchy. Mean time the Lindford and the Baron de Ginkle continue to the King of Prussia to accept the last Terms pro-by the Queen.

Lisbon, July 27. *N. S.* Every thing is in Motion Dominions of the Elector of Bavaria, and Troops ntinually arriving in the Camp at Scherding be-the Inn and Danube, where Fortifications are ma-and a great Magazine erecting. The Militia are arching to their Posts on the Frontiers of Bohe-Upper Austria and Tirol.

Ratisbon, July 28. *N. S.* The Baron de Jaxheim, only came hither to solicit Succours from the King Count of the Silesian Affair, having succeeded in commission, proposes to return soon to Vienna, is thought, he will have a considerable Em-ent. The Count d'Ostein, who will continue the King returns to England, receiv'd an Ex-press from Vienna two Days ago, with Advice, that the Council of War had sent Orders to the Count de Neuperg, to attack the Prussian Army if he has a fair Opportunity. His Majesty has receiv'd an Express from his Minister at Turin, with Advice that the King of Sardinia's Secretary of State had given him fresh Assurances of that Prince's Resolution, to oppose every Thing capable of creating a Disturbance in Italy.

Venice, July 21. *N. S.* We have Letters of the 23d ult. from Constantinople which advise, that the most sagacious Politicians cannot yet foresee what Turn the Differences will take betwixt the Porte and Persia whether they are like to be amicably adjusted, or whether they will burst out into an open War; That the Persian Ambassador, whom the Ministers of the Porte have laden both with Presents and Honours, was preparing to be gone, and as nothing had been yet concluded with him, the Grand Signior is to send an Ambassador to Kouli Kan to endeavour to negociate a lasting Peace between the two Nations.

Vienna, July 19. *N. S.* On the 15th instant Field-Marshal Prince Lobkowitz set out from hence for Bohemia, to take upon him the Command of the Troops which are to draw together on the Frontiers of that Kingdom, towards the Upper Palatinate. The Queen of Hungary, with her Consort the Great Duke of Tuscany, continues at Presbourg, only coming hither sometimes on Visits to the Imperial Family. On the 15th Count Uhlefeld, Ambassador newly return'd from Constantinople, made a magnificent Entry, with his numerous Retinue, into Presbourg; and being introduced by the Count de Herberstein the High Chamberlain, had an Audience of the Queen, and afterwards of his Royal Highness the Great Duke; and the Ambassador returned in the same Order he came, to his Camp situate without the Town on the Side of the Danube. It has been resolved to raise 25000 Recruits, to be furnished by the Hereditary Provinces; the States of which Provinces are soon to assemble, to settle their respective Proportions to that Levy. Yesterday Count Uhlefeld arrived here. Our last Advices from Silesia intimate that Count Neyperg was making Dispositions to pass the Neiss with the Austrian Army. The Prussians continued incamped at Strehlen.

Vienna, July 22. *N. S.* Two Foreigners were taken up here the Beginning of this Week, the one a Frenchman, and the other of a Country unknown, but speaks the German Language perfectly well. They lodg'd in two different Houses of our Suburbs very remote from one another, chang'd their Cloaths almost every Day, and seldom visited one another but in the Night. A great many Letters and Papers of Importance were found upon them, and they were confin'd to separate Prisons. Such Precaution was taken in securing their Persons, that the Soldiers sent for that Purpose were disguised.

Petersbourg, June 30. The Prince of Brunswick, the new-elected Duke of Courland, arrived here Yesterday in the Afternoon, and went directly to the Summer Palace, which was prepared for his Reception. There are in our Galley haven upwards of 70 Galleys lying in two Lines within the Port; there are also 10 or 12 Galleys at Cronstadt; all completely rigg'd, and in Order to go to Sea at a Moment's Warning. They have each from 8 to 12 Seamen for the navigating Part, that is, steering and handling the Sails, besides the Gunners, who are all on board; so that there wants nothing but Orders for the Land Forces to go on board to row them, which is the Post of Honour even for the Guards. These 80 Galleys will carry 20,000 Men, who are all to work at the Oar, and to act as Marines against an Enemy. In this Number of Galleys are comprehended 13 for Cavalry, which carry 16 Horse apiece, and 7 more are preparing; so that they may have 320 Horse on board, which they can embark and land with great Facility. The Horses are commodiously stowed below, and these Galleys have the same Complement above as the others. M. Swart, Resident here of the States General, has presented a Memorial to this Court of the same Tendency with that presented by M. Rumpf, their Envoy at Stockholm, to the Court of Sweden.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, July 27. Wind S. W. Arrived the Endeavour, Remon, from Rotterdam for Oporto; and the Neptune, Moyce, from Carolina, last from Cowes, for London. Remain his Majesty's Ships, with the outward-bound as per last.

Gravesend, July 27. Pass'd by the Dantzick Merchant, Jeffris, from Antigua; the Vernon, Martin, from Nevis; the Joseph and Ann, Brice, from Dieppe; and the Speedwell, Smith, from Dunkirk.

Arrived

At Hull, the Charming Betty, Rossiter, from Oporto.

At Waterford, the Mary, Graves, from Barbados.

LONDON, July 29.

Letters of the 30th ult. O. S. from Naples say, that Berardi the Banker who lately fail'd, being indebted in a great Sum to the Royal Treasury there, is by the King's Order taken from the privileg'd Sanctuary to which he retir'd, and committed to the publick Jayl.

Those of the 4th inst. from Rome say, they have a Confirmation directly from Persia of the News that Kouli Kan is resolv'd to have the Bible translated into the Persian Language, in order to compare it with the Alchoran, and perhaps to frame a new System of Religion, the rather because that Conqueror does not seem to be fully convinc'd of the Orthodoxy of the Law of Mahomet.

They write from Turin, that the King of Sardinia takes the Death of the late Queen so much to Heart, that he had a Fever for several Days, but is now much better.

The Prince of Orange did not go to Hanover, but met his Princess on the Road, and return'd with her to Oranjenstein.

Letters of the 17th from Hambourg say, that M. Poussin the French Resident has by Order of his Master presented a Memorial, demanding that his Subjects may have a trading Company there, with the like Prerogatives and Privileges as the English Nation has enjoy'd there for near a Century; but the Magistrates have thought fit to suspend their Answer till they have consulted his Britannick Majesty.

The Marshal de Belliste is arriv'd at Francfort from Paris.

The Queen of Hungary's Army was to pass the Neiss on the 15th or 16th Instant, if her last Proposals were not accepted by the King of Prussia, and the Arrival of several thousand Fascines in the Camp, together with the Employment of Carpenters Day and Night, and the sending of Labourers to Grotkau to repair the Roads, are real Tokens of a speedy March. Mean time the Waters of the Neiss and Buhlau have swell'd so much lately by the great Rains and the melting of the Snows from the Mountains, that if it had rain'd but one Day longer, the Army must have been oblig'd to quit their Camp.

The Letters from Rome add, that the Pope has consented to the King of Spain's Solicitation, that his Son the Archbishop of Toledo shall also hold the Archbishoprick of Seville.

They write from Paris, that the Lady Faulkland dy'd the 12th at St. Germain en Laye. She was the Daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Dillon.

They have had such a terrible Tempest of Hail in Geneva, as has ruin'd all the Country thereabouts to such a Degree that it will take up three Years to restore the Vines to their former Condition, and nine for the Chesnut-Trees. They add, that it has ruin'd a Part of the Cantons of Berne and Fribourg, where the Country was cover'd with Hail two Foot in Depth.

There's Advice from Alsace by Letters of the 19th O. S. from Francfort, that the French Troops were actually marching in three Columns towards Bavaria, with a Design to pass the Rhine near Fort Louis and Strasbourg; and that the Court of Vienna has ordered Old Brisac to be demolish'd, and Fribourg to be made one of the strongest Places in Europe.

They write from Berlin too, that the French are actually marching in three Columns thro' the Duch of Wirtemberg towards Bavaria.

The Zant, Whitwood, from Lisbon for Newfoundland, was well the 1st of July, 150 Leagues to the Eastward of the Banks.

On Sunday last a young Child was found dead in a Basket in Bishopsgate-street, supposed to have been strangled by a Woman that was observ'd to put the Basket on the Ground. She was afterwards secured and confin'd in the London Workhouse.

We hear that upwards of twenty Captains, Lieutenants, &c. are commission'd by the Lords of the Regency, in order to be sent over to Brigadier Wentworth, in the room of those deceased.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Loudon arrived in Town from his Seat in Scotland.

BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Hamer, of Preſton, in the County of Lancaſter, Mercer and Draper.

Thomas Ovens, late of the City of Briſtol, Vintner.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening	
	00 22	00 53	

Bank Stock 141. India 155 1-half to 155. South Sea 103 1-half to 103. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths. New ditto 110 to 109 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 99 1-4th to 1-8th. Seven per Cent. Loan nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto nothing done. Royal Aſſurance 91. London Aſſurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 10 s. to 8 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 6 l. Prem. Salt Tallies nothing done. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 95 3-4ths. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 109 1-half.

WHereas one Mr. BEST, late an Exciſeman at Fenny Stanton in the County of Huntingdon, has for ſome Time paſt been reported to be dead, but is imagined only to have abſconded on account of ſome Uneaſineſs in his Private Affairs; This is to inform the ſaid Mr. BEST (if he be ſtill living) that if he will, before the Firſt of Auguſt next, give an Account of his preſent Place of Reſidence, by Letter, either to Mr. William Golding, at the Earl of Halifax's at Horton in the County of Northampton; or to Mr. Mathew Hutchinſon, at the Earl of Sandwich's at Sturtlow in the County of Huntingdon, he will hear of ſomething much to his Advantage.

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B. Okell,
W. *and* Cleer Dicey.

N.B. Remember theſe Words round the Seal, BY THE KING's PATENT; for if the Bottle be not ſo inſcribed it is a Counterfeit. And alſo that there are not any other Directions in the Bill of Directions given with each Bottle than thoſe

A Certain Set of Men amongſt us, who ſtile themſelves *Patriots*, do and ſay ſo many extraordinary Things within the Compaſs of a Week, that it is really a very difficult Task to keep an Account of them, as it is certainly to very little Purpoſe to endeavour to refute or expoſe them. They are too conceited of their own Judgments to believe ible for them to act unreaſonably; and have furd themſelves with ſuch a Syſtem of Morals, that if ing be for their Intereſt, they never can ſee any in it. But this is not all; tho' they are above tion themſelves, they would nevertheleſs guide all ſt of the Nation. The Standard of Truth muſt be d according to their Notions, and the Rule of Pro- muſt be taken from the Scope of their Actions: e ariſes that peremptory Air with which their Se- ies decide on all Ranks of People; as if the Na- Underſtanding was committed to *Caleb D'Anvers*, their Sub-Secretary entruſted with diſpenſing the le's Common Senſe.

notwithſtanding this, and the many Years Expe- I have had of their Aſſurance, laſt *Saturday's* man has, I confeſs, ſurprized me. It is a Paper ſtrange a Nature that I know not how to conſider r if there be, as he ſays, a conſiderable Majority ans (I hope he does not mean *Papiſts*) according beſt Calculation in the new Senate, then he is, or e, on the Side of Power; and unleſs his Patrons d change their old Principles, a Man might be pu- d for ſpeaking Truth. Liſts of Parliaments we have and Liſts printed with Diſtinctions, begun pre- a hundred Years ago, when the *Patriots*, for fear Earl of *Strafford* ſhould have been acquitted on a l Trial, pioufly contrived to murther both *Him* and *Conſtitution*; and to mark out to the Mob as *Miſcre- ſuch Honourable Gentlemen* as refuſed to go along them in this *hopeful Undertaking*. This was the in of *Diſtinguiſh'd Liſts*, which like many evil Cu- is yet but in too much Credit. It falls however of this laſt Attempt, wherein Men are diſtinguiſhed as formerly, in conſequence of their *own Conduct*, in compliance with *other People's Opinions*.

was one of the worſt Practices of that unfortunate arch King *James* II. that being unwilling to truſt *Lords* of his *People*, he attempted to biaſs their *Repre- ntatives*, even before they had taken their Seats. Is t wonderful then, that our *Patriots* ſhould follow ſo a *Precedent*? Yet it is evident that they have fol- d it, otherwiſe on what Authority is their Liſt ? If it was penal in a King to take ſuch a Method computing his Strength in Parliament, can it be a Practice in the *Patriots*? or was it not a ſtrange *ceſs of Spirit* in thoſe who were cloſeted, to declare upon all Occaſions they would be ready to merit the nction of *Roman Letters*, under the Directions of a Dozen *ſtirring Chiefs*, who deſerve, if it were for this Service, to have their Names printed in *Capitals*; tho', to ſpeak freely, I have a ſtrong ion, that when the Parliament meets, we ſhall ſee alogue of them in *Black Letter*.

am the rather inclined to this Opinion, becauſe I heard it affirmed, that the Gentlemen themſelves never conſulted, but that the Liſt was made by the ſaid *Political Connoiſſeurs*, who have, it ſeems, a d to revive a certain old Order extinct ſince the Days King *James* I. ſtiled *Undertakers for Parliaments*. granting it to be ſo, is not this an extraordinary of Preſumption? Let us conceive it ſettled either in *Lower Houſe* of *Malecontents*, commonly call'd the *Miniſter Society*, or at the *Patriots Privy-Council*, ch is ſaid to meet Weekly at *R-chm-d*; what legal ht was veſted in the *Cenſors* of either *College*? Would not have been pleaſant to have heard the Liſt called at a *Tavern*, and Mr. *Such a-one* the Attorney, in the Chair, hallooing to Mr. *What-do you-call-him* Woollen-draper, to lay down his Pipe, and tell him ther this Couple of Citizens ſhould be *Romans*, or Bruce of Burgeſſes *Italicks*? Or would it not have ed any honeſt Man's Gall to have been preſent at the alling this Liſt, even among the better Sort of *bblers*. Why ſhould Sir *John* aſſign Principles to *Knights of the Shire*, or Mr. ——— anſwer for the *ntented Whigs*, and Mr. ——— for the *Red-hot* n? Would it not be better to let Gentlemen anſwer for themſelves, and leave the People in the Opinion that their *Repreſentatives* are not as yet determined to conſider nothing farther in any Queſtion, *but* Who *it was propoſed it*? At leaſt one might have expected this from *Patriots*, if they had not long ago taught us, that they are angry with every Thing belongs to them but the *Name*.

We have heard of Court Cabals and of Miniſterial Intrigues, but I would be glad to know what Court was ever ſo corrupt, what Miniſtry ſo ſhameleſs, as to take ſuch a Step as this, to publiſh to the World, that they had canvaſſed a new Parliament, and found upon telling of Noſes, a Majority of Eighteen fit to be recorded *Romans*. If ever ſuch a thing had happened, I dare ſay we ſhould have had it tranſmitted to Poſterity in the blackeſt Colours. We ſhould have heard it call'd Arrogance, Impudence, nay, for aught I know, Treaſon. But let us conſider a little with what Juſtice this has been ſaid. Is it inconſiſtent with the Freedom of Parliaments to have their Votes ſettled beforehand, and their Temper declared to all the World by a State Barometer? Who doubts it? but if it be ſo, then ſurely the Crime conſiſts in the Thing, and not merely in the Actors. We all know, that the King's Commiſſion will not excuſe a Man for committing Treaſon againſt the State, any more than the King's Pardon will bar an Impeachment; but it ſhould ſeem that the Patriots Privilege is broader than the Crown's Prerogative, they may not only make free with the Laws and beſlave Magiſtrates, but may alſo characterize Parliaments, and offer Schemes for amending, *anglicè* ſubverting the Conſtitution. Now, if this they may do with Impunity, then I think it is pretty plain, that the publick Tranquility, if not the publick Liberty, is in a very dangerous Situation from thoſe who pretend to be its beſt Friends.

Theſe ſame worthy Perſons, who in the *Craftſman* have oblig'd the People of *Britain*, with a Repreſentation of their Repreſentatives, have alſo at the ſame time afforded them a Sketch of a new Conſtitution, of which they have ſure and certain Hopes, in caſe the Majority be as they ſay. According to this Conſtitution, the Counties are to be diſtinguiſhed into Four Claſſes, dignified no doubt with extraordinary Privileges, particularly the firſt Ten; for which many plauſible Reaſons will be aſſign'd, tho' the only true one is ſet down in this Repreſentation, *viz.* Becauſe the Proportion between *Roman* Repreſentatives and *Italick*, is as 18 to 2. Theſe Legiſlators are ſuch true Friends to Liberty, that upon the firſt Shadow of a Majority in their Favour, they are for concerting Meaſures for ever to preſerve it, by ridding themſelves of ſuch as have not Wit enough to make a right Choice. In doing this, nothing can be plainer, than that Intereſt is the Motive, tho' Property be the Pretence; for the Counties that have choſen moſt *Italicks* are clapt all into the laſt Claſs, as if they were to come in under the new Settlement for the Fag-end of Freedom. Perhaps they may be indulg'd with ſending Two Knights as they do now, whereas the firſt Claſs may very probably elect Twenty each; for tho' upon other Occaſions the Land-tax hath been complain'd of as very unequal, by theſe very Patriots, yet now they are for making it a Rule whereby to ſquare the Conſtitution, with a Proviſo however that it ſhall be again amended, whenever it appears no longer to anſwer their Purpoſe.

As for the poor Boroughs, many of whom ſend Members by Preſcription, and whoſe Rights are conſequently coeval with our Conſtitution, they are to be demoliſhed without Mercy, and, which is a little odd, upon an Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure. Pope *Burnet*'s Decree is ſufficient, tho' he, as a Foreigner, might not be the beſt verſed in our Conſtitution: However, as his Humour and theirs agree in this Particular, his *Ipſe-dixit* ſhall have the Force of an Excommunication; he pronounced them rotten, and the Patriots will cut them off without Remorſe. But hold a little: Will the Reverend Politician's Sentence juſtify this Step? When he called them rotten, and ſaid they were wrought on to chuſe bad Men, he certainly meant Tories; the Spirit then of the Biſhop's Reflection is in a good meaſure againſt the Patriots; but they have the Letter with them, and that's enough. Alas! how ſad a State ſhall we be in, if, after all, our Liberty ſhould ever lye at the Mercy of ſuch Men? What the worſt Miniſters never thought of, what the moſt tyrannical of our Kings never attempted, theſe Men are preparing to execute before they know it is in their Power. Our Conſtitution, that excellent Conſtitution, that Source of our Freedom and of our Happineſs, is it ſeems to be turn'd upſide-down, if the Patrons of the *Craftſman* are not miſtaken, and if our new Parliament ſhould not bely, what in that Paper is called, the *beſt Calculation*.

Extract of a private Letter from the Hague, Auguſt 4. 1741.

'THE Partizans of the Houſe of Bourbon exert their Eloquence daily on very different Subjects. 'Sometimes they aſſure us, that there is nothing the 'Courts of France and Spain ſo much deſire, as the 'Preſervation of the Peace of Europe, and demonſtrate- 'ing their Fidelity and Kindneſs to their good Allies. 'At another they take no leſs Pains in ſhewing the Ex- 'pediency of a War: When Things, ſay they, are not 'to be remedied by fair Means, when the moſt reaſon- 'able Offers are rejected with Contempt, and the ſtrong- 'eſt Teſtimonies of ſincere Friendſhip are repaid with 'Scorn, the Majeſty of Crown'd Heads requires that 'another Kind of Language ſhould be uſed.

'Such as aſſume the Character of particular Friends 'to Spain, take all Occaſions of ſetting forth the mi- 'ſerable Condition of her Weſt-Indies. Her Settle- 'ments, ſay they, are ruined, her fortified Places demo- 'liſhed, her Subjects reduced to the loweſt Degree of 'Want, her Indians encouraged to revolt, and her 'Commerce totally deſtroyed. They pretend now to 'diſcover, that the Britiſh Miniſtry have had more ſan- 'guine Deſigns than the Britiſh Malecontents; and 'that while the latter were bellowing againſt Spain, the 'former contented themſelves with ſilently plotting her 'Deſtruction. When they are deſir'd to explain them- 'ſelves, they refer us to the next Accounts, and hint 'that they will fully ſatisfy the World of the Truth of 'what they ſuggeſt, and that nothing ſhort of the whole 'American Trade will content thoſe who formerly pre- 'tended their Complaints might have been ſatisfied for 'leſs than Half a Million of Crowns; whereas the pre- 'ſent War has coſt his Catholick Majeſty already above 'thirty times that Sum, excluſive of the Embaraſſment 'his Affairs are now in, which may prove ſtill more 'prejudicial in its Conſequences.

'Thinking People are at a great Loſs as to the Driſt 'of theſe Diſcourſes: They ſee plainly that France is 'reſolved to put herſelf into the beſt Condition ſhe may, 'in order to make her Advantage of this Critical Con- 'juncture; but notwithſtanding all her ſtrong Speeches, 'and military Preparations, they can hardly believe ſhe 'will in earneſt have Recourſe to the Sword. The 'Elector of Bavaria's attacking the Houſe of Auſtria, 'might have as bad Conſequences for him, as formerly 'attended the like Meaſures when taken by his Father; 'it would effectually open the Eyes of all the Powers of 'Europe, and raiſe again that Spirit, which check'd 'this ambitious Court in the Zenith of its Power and 'Glory. In the mean time all imaginable Pains are 'taken to form ſuch an Alliance in Germany, as may 'ſecure the Freedom of the approaching Election, and 'enable the new Emperor to act with Vigour in ſupport 'of the Intereſt of the Germanick Body, and maintain- 'ing the Balance of Power in Europe. The Court of 'his Britannick Majeſty is the Centre of theſe Nego- 'ciations, and as ſoon as he has put the laſt Hand to 'them, he will return to his Britiſh Dominions.

'The Earl of Hyndford ſtill enjoys the ſame Degree 'of Credit with his Pruſſian Majeſty, to whom he was 'known when Prince, and his Lordſhip viſited the 'Court of Berlin in his Travels. It is ſaid, that the 'Earl's Perſwaſions have had ſo much Weight with that 'Monarch as to have engag'd him to enlarge the Time 'he firſt fix'd for adhering to certain Propoſitions of 'Peace; and that notwithſtanding the preſent untow- 'ward Appearances, his Lordſhip would ſtill continue 'in that Camp, at leaſt till another general Engage- 'ment happens, which will determine the Fate of Sileſia, 'and of this unlucky War, ſo contrary to the true In- 'tereſt of both the Powers engag'd therein.

'By the laſt Ships from the Indies there came, as 'you have heard, ſome Account of a Muſcovite Veſſel 'which had arriv'd in a Port of Japan. I am told that 'a very curious Gentleman at Utrecht, has a Letter 'containing divers Particulars hitherto unpubliſhed, a 'Copy of which I will do all I can to procure, and ſend 'you in a Poſt or two.'

Hanover, July 28. *N. S.* 'The Report that the laſt 'Expreſs from Turin brought Aſſurances from the King 'of Sardinia, that he will never depart from the En-

'gagements

gagements into which his Majesty entered for the Maintenance of the Pragmatick Sanction, gains the more Credit, because there's all the Reason that can be to believe that that wise Monarch too well understands his own Interest to concur to the Aggrandisement of a Power which is already but too formidable, and, being so near a Neighbour, may one day prove fatal. All the Foreign Ministers at this Court are continually receiving and dispatching Expresses, and there seems to be an Emulation among them which shall be the most vigilant in the Management of his Commission. Expresses are sent to Presbourg, Dresden, and Munich, at whose Return we expect to find many Affairs unravelled, which can as yet be only guess'd at. Some Advices from Presbourg say, that a Great Council has been held there, in which an Accommodation was offered between the Queen of Hungary and the King of Prussia, but it was so strongly opposed, that instead of complying with his Prussian Majesty's Demands, it was resolved to hazard a decisive Battle; and that in pursuance of this Resolution, the Velt Marshal de Neuperg was march'd with his Army to execute an Enterprize so important and uncertain, of which we shall be impatient to know the Success. Mean time there's a remarkable Uneasiness in the Countenances of the Well-affected, who judge, that which way soever Victory declares, the greatest Gainers will be the Enemy abroad, who threatens the Empire with a speedy Invasion, and that as Affairs are at present, nothing less is expected than a great Slaughter on both Sides. This Day the Harvest was begun in these Parts. In the Memory of Man there never was seen a finer Prospect of a good Crop, and the Price of Corn is considerably abated.'

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, July 25. No Ship arriv'd since my last. Remain in Port the Hanover and Expedition Packets.

Plymouth, July 26. Came in his Majesty's Ships the Newcastle, Capt. Fox, and the Bridgewater, Capt. Pet; also the George and Mary, Mould, and the London, Mortimer, both of London.

Cowes, July 27. Wind W. S.W. On the 25th came in the Friends Goodwill, Stephenson, from Dunkirk last from Spithead, and the John and Mary, Clark, from Portsmouth, both for Rouen.

Southampton, July 28. Wind S. Since my last arriv'd the Mary-Ann, Spearshot, from Dunkirk for Dublin; the Two Marys, Gordon, from Guernsey; the Expedition Packet, Mourant, of and from Guernsey; and the Henley, Janverine, from Oporto and Guernsey.

Deal, July 28. Wind S. W. Came down and remain with the other Men of War and outward bound Ships, his Majesty's Ships Dartmouth and Lyme; the Charles, Harramond, for Carolina; the Three Nuns, Templar, the Ann, Marshall, and the Allen and Agnes, Moneur, all for Jamaica; and the Happy Molly, Naylor, for Cork.

Gravesend, July 28. Pass'd by the Samuel and James, Debuke, from Nevis; the Neptune, Moyse, from Carolina; the Betty, Friend, from Oporto; the Duke d'Humiere, Tilleu, from Bologne; the Union, Klinkart, and the Two Brothers, Canns, both from Amsterdam; and the Young Francis, Orance, from Rotterdam.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Barbados, the Content, Kurwin, from Lancaster.

At Leghorn, the Augustus Cæsar, Hampton, from Taranto.

At Lisbon, the City of Embden, Tuijn, from Genoa.

At Oporto, the Don Carlos, Nutt, from London.

At Amsterdam, the Carolina, Rodier, from Carolina.

At Dublin, the Draper, Leach, the Success, Dunn, and the London Merchant, Hill, all from London.

At Bristol, the Port Packet, Bellgard, from Oporto.

LONDON, July 30.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France with the Paris A la-main of Friday last, which says, that all the General Officers appointed to command the 26 Regiments of Horse and Dragoons that are marching to Bavaria, are already gone or going for Strasbourg, and thence to proceed to the general Rendezvous, from whence the Troops are to set out in three Columns, viz. the first on the 4th of next Month, the second on the 7th, and the third on the 10th. It adds, that they are to be commanded by the Marshal de Belliste, and that the Prince de Soubize, the Chevalier d'Harcourt, and the Chevalier de Courten are appointed his Aids de Camp.

The Sally, Mather, from Exeter for Carolina, was taken by a Spanish Privateer on the Coast of Carolina, but was retaken by one of our Men of War and carried into Charles-town.

The Friendship, Wilson, of and from London for Africa, was taken by a Spanish Privateer of 16 Guns, 12 Oars, and 90 Men, the 25th of Feb. going into the River of Gambia, and carried to the Canaries.

To-morrow the three following Malefactors now under Sentence of Death in Newgate, are to be executed at Tyburn; viz.

Richard Edes, for privately stealing a Silver Watch from Mr. John Rogers.

John Scot, for Horse-stealing. And,

Catherine Lineham, convicted Capitally last January Sessions, for being concerned with George Lacy and Matthias Dennison in robbing Mr. Penjamin Parish of a large Sum of Money in the House of Redman Keyhoe, but then respited upon pleading her Belly.

On Tuesday last his Majesty's Plate of 100 Guineas was run for at Barham Downs near Canterbury, which was won by a Bay Horse belonging to the Right Hon. the Earl of Portmore.

The Leostoff Man of War, Capt. Drummond, who has been station'd for Six Years in the Leeward Islands, lately arrived here, was on Tuesday last brought into Deptford Dock, in order to be refitted for Sea-Service.

On Tuesday Night last one of his Majesty's Messengers arrived Express from Hanover to the Duke of Newcastle's Office, who brought an Account that his Majesty was in good Health, and that 'twas expected he would return to England by the Beginning of October next.

The Royal Oak, a 70 Gun Ship, which was lately rebuilt at Plymouth Dock, will be launch'd some time next Week, and soon after put into Commission.

The Antelope and New Southerland, each of 50 Guns, will also be launch'd at Deptford.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge	Morning		Evening	
	01	21	01	48

Bank Stock 141 to 1-4th. India 155 1-half. South Sea 103 1-half. Old Annuity 111 7 8ths to 112. New ditto 109 7-8ths to 3 4ths. Three per Cent. 99 Seven per Cent. Loan Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto Nothing done. Royal Assurance 91. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 8 s. to 9 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 6 l. Salt Tallies Nothing done. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 3 4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 95 3-4ths. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 109 1-half.

Bank, June 1, 1740.

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Cashiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complection, absented himself on Wednesday the* 13*th of May last from his Duty at the Bank, and is supposed to have secreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, East-India Bonds amounting to a considerable Value;*

And Whereas Warrants are issued for Apprehending the Taking the said John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the said Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements,* in the Whole Five hundred Pounds.

David Legross, *Secretary.*

NOtice is hereby given to all such as are indebted to the Estate of Mr. Philip Morris, late of Fleet-street, London, Undertaker of Funerals, deceased, That they forthwith pay their respective Debts to Mrs. Sarah Morris, his Daughter and sole Executrix, at the Deceased's late House in Fleet-street; or to Mr. Thomas Dutton, Attorney at Law in Salisbury-court, Fleet-street; otherwise they will be sued for the same.

To be Sold, or Lett,

THE Remainder of a Lease of one of the best accustomed Taverns in London, late Mr. *Zachary Cahuac's*, deceased, in Spread-Eagle Court, Finch Lane, near the Royal Exchange, together with all his Plate, Household-goods, &c.

Also all his Stock of Wines, consisting of

A large Quantity of Clarets, Hermitage, Burgundy, Champaigne, Fontigniac, Pregniac, Red Port, Cegas, Thent, and Brandy; being of the First Growths, and imported by himself.

In order that the above-mention'd Wines may have a quick Sale, they will be sold under Prime-cost; and those who take Five Dozen or upwards of a Sort, shall have an Abatement proportionable to the Quantity.

No less than a Dozen Bottles will be sold under the usual Prices. All Orders from the Country will be punctually executed, and the Wines will be sent to all Parts of the Town Porterage free. In the mean time the Widow carries on the Business as usual.

N.B. It will not be required of the Person who takes the House to buy the Wines, except it be agreeable.

To be SOLD,

By virtue of an Act of Parliament,

THE Reversion in Fee, Expectant on the Deaths of One, Two, or Three, Life or Lives, of the Manor of FAIRBY, consisting of ten Messuages and Cottages, the Whole of the yearly Value of 300 l. and upwards.

Also the Fee Simple and Inheritance of a Messuage or Tenement called *Vilvaines Farm*, now in Possession of Mr. Hurley and others, and of the yearly Value of 40 l. or thereabouts. And also of all that Messuage or Tenement, and of the Mills and Closes of Ground thereunto belonging, called or commonly known by the Name or Names of *Botham Mills*, now in the Possession of Thomas Causway, junior, and of the yearly Value of about 25 l. And also of One fourth Part (the Whole in four to be divided) of a Messuage or Tenement called by the Name of *Duxmoore*, now in the Possession of Philip Courtenay, and of the yearly Value of 6 l. 10 s. Which said Manor, Messuages and Premises, are situate in the Parish of Tiverton, in the County of Devon; and are the Lands of John Waite, Esq.

If any Person or Persons shall be disposed to purchase the said Manor, or any Part of the aforesaid Premises, they are desired to apply to Mr. Simon Worth, Attorney at Law in Tiverton aforesaid, from whom Surveys may be had of the same.

This Day is Publish'd (Price 6 s.)

(From the Bill to the Appeal inclusive; together with a List of the Fees, &c.)

THE Accomplish'd Practiser in the High Court of Chancery, shewing the whole Method of proceedings according to the present Practice.

By *Joseph Harrison*, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq.

Printed for T. Waller in the Middle Temple Cloisters.

Where may be had, this Day published, Price 12 s.

CASES in EQUITY during the Time of the late Lord Chancellor TALBOT: With Tables of the Names of Cases, and Principal Matters.

This Day is Publish'd,

(Price bound 2 s.)

Being the cheapest Collection ever published.

THE LARK. Containing a Collection of above 470 of the most celebrated English and SCOTCH SONGS: None of which are in the Collection of the same Size, call'd, The *Syren*, and The *Nightingale*.

With a curious and copious Alphabetical Glossary, explaining the Scotch Words.

Printed for John Osborn, at the Golden Ball in Paternoster Row.

Where may be had, just published,

1. The *Nightingale*; a Collection of above 400 of the most English and Scotch Songs. Price bound 2 s.

2. The *Syren*; a Collection of above 450 of the most English and Scotch Songs. Price bound 2 s.

N B. The above Three Books contain above 1300 Songs, and are the largest, cheapest, and best Collection ever published.

The most fam'd and long Experienced Chymical Drops For ASTHMA's and CONSUMPTIONS,

That have been Sold so many Years, and with such uncommon Success and Benefit to the Publick, by Mr. [illegible] *and his Predecessors, in* Boar's-Head-Court, [illegible] street; *and, since Mr.* Parry's *Decease, have and still are sold only by Mr.* Read *for* 3 s. 6 d. *a Vial, at his House in* White-Fryars. (*N.B. You are just by the* Sun Tavern *in* Fleet-street, *and at the great Corner House in* White-Fryars; JAMES READ, *in great Letters, is wrote over the Door.*

They are a most Incomparable and never-failing Medicine for the immediate Relief and perfect Cure of the most confirmed ASTHMA *of the longest standing:*

And of all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, *even when too far advanced, as not to be cured by any other Medicine in the World.*

FOR their Virtues vastly exceed any Thing that ever was published, or even known in the whole World, in the Cure of the worst Asthma's and Consumptions of all Sorts, Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, &c.

They instantly relieve the Patient in the most violent Fit of an Asthma, and make a perfect Cure in a very short Time; for they gently open the Breast, and immediately give Liberty of Breathing, without danger of taking Cold; they admirably allay the Tickling, which provokes frequent Coughing, and take off the uneasy Sensation of acrimonious Humours, cleanse the small Glands, relax the Fibres, moisten and enlarge the Capacities of the Vessels; thus they regularly and quickly Cure the most obstinate Asthma of the longest standing.

They speedily and to Admiration cure all Sorts of Consumptions, Ulcers of the Lungs, &c. removing all Obstructions of the Breast and Lungs, Hoarseness, Wheezing, Soreness, Straitness of Breath, and all the usual Symptoms which attend the Beginnings of a Consumption; and, if taken in time, infallibly prevent one when feared. They are also exceeding Nutritive and strengthening to Persons of weakly Constitutions, and have no other sensible Operation than as mentioned above.

And by Parity of Reasoning this most excellent Medicine (and well known to be) the most sovereign Remedy in the World for those troublesome spending Coughs, which many are severely troubled with Night and Morning; and also for the Chin-Cough, and Hooping-Cough in Children, having cured Thousands; is so agreeable, and so few Drops to a Dose, that Children take them with Pleasure, and without any Confinement.

In short, these unparallel'd Chymical Drops are the infallible Remedy that ever was known (and the utmost of the faint Efforts of all Counterfeiters or Imitators) for the Ailments above-mentioned, and allowed to be so by the most Judicious amongst the Learned in Physick; and confirmed by the largest Experience in private Practice, and are made Publick for Common Good.

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